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From Saturday April 10. to Tuesday April 13. 1742.

Passau, March 29.

BY our Accounts from Bavaria we learn, that the Head Quarters of the Queen's Army will be removed to Day from Landshut to Pfaffenhoven, situated upon the River Ilm, and that Count Khevenhuller will command himself the Left Wing, and General Count Wurmbrand the Right. The latter set out Yesterday from Landshut for Dinckelsing, and will begin the Attack of Straubing to Day, for which Place the Granadiers and all the Artillery set forward Yesterday.

With regard to the Proceedings of Colonel Mentzel, we have Advice, that on the 25th Instant he had met with the first Column of the new French Succours, whom he had attack'd, and oblig'd to give Ground with the Loss of about 30 Men, and of two Officers: But that the said Colonel having observ'd, that not only the second Column of the French, but the Bavarian General Thoring likewise with 4000 Horse, would be soon upon him, he withdrew his Troops, which consisted only in a Body of 500 Men, with so much Prudence, that he did not lose a Man of them either in the Skirmish, or Retreat, and return'd to Friedberg from whence he set out upon that Expedition.

Neuhaus in Bohemia, March 31. The Army of the Queen of Hungary, canton'd in this Neighbourhood, and that of Budweis, is now upon the Point of marching. In the mean while General Count Braun, and the Commissary of War, Schutz, are gone to Protivin in order to settle a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners with the French and Bavarians. Wednesday we had Advice of a Skirmish at Tischnowith, between Brinn and Iglau, and of another near Czerna Hora, between the Saxons and Prussians on one Side, and the Hungarians on the other, in which the Enemy had lost above 700 Men, i. e. kill'd, wounded, and taken; amongst which last, there were above Thirty Officers, who were afterwards carried to Brinn. Our People got likewise in those Actions a great Number of Horses, and Quantity of Baggage.

Vienna, April 7. *N. S.* Such Officers as happen to be here, are setting out every Day for Znaim. Prince Charles will be there To-morrow, and Marshal Konigseck will set out for that Place on Monday. A great Council of War will be held at Znaim on the 10th Instant. In the mean while, a Courier from Bavaria, has brought Advice of the surrender of Reichenhal, upon the Frontiers of Saltzburg and the Tyrol, where Four or Five Hundred Men have surrendred Prisoners of War; the nettest Revenue of the whole Electorate arises from the Salt-pits of this Place. This Court is in daily Expectation of the Surrender of Straubing. The French who are still said to have halted in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, amount to about 8500, which, with the Palatines, the Troops of Cologn, and the Remains of the Bavarians, will, it is thought, make a Body of about 13000.

Kilheim, April 10. The Enemy having advanced about Six o'Clock in the Morning of their own Accord, with 20 Battalions, and some Squadrons, they made a Shew as if they would scale the Wall, and in effect, the Grenadiers assailed it three Times successively; but they were vigorously repulsed by ours, insomuch that they were obliged to retreat with a considerable Loss. Seeing that they could not compass their Design, they retired on the Mountain of the Cordeliers, in Expectation of their Cannon, which likewise arrived about Ten o' Clock; and they immediately pointed two, which they began to fire. At Eleven o' Clock we heard a Trumpet sound, and, as soon as either Side had ceased firing, to learn what the Enemy would propose, the Baron de Tribbe, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Pallavicini, and Commandant of Kilheim, sent for Lieutenant Natterman of the said Regiment, and sent him, together with a Drum, out of the Place, ordering him, in Case the Enemy's Intention were to summon the Town, to answer, That the said Lieutenant Colonel would not hearken to it. Lieutenant Natterman being come up to the Officer who was sent on the other's Side, and having informed himself of his Name and Commission, he found that he was a Major and Adjutant General to Felt Marshal Count Thoring; and that he had Orders to speak to the Commandant himself: But Lieutenant Natterman having answered him that the Commandant was otherwise employed, and that therefore he would do well to tell him in what consisted the Proposal he had to offer; he told him, That the Felt Marshal Count Thoring had sent him to summon the Town, and that, as the having this Place was of great Importance to him, and which he could by no Means dispense with, they would do well to surrender at Discretion; in Failure of which, having 20 Battalions, and a sufficient Cavalry, he should act in a quite different Manner. Lieutenant Natterman thereupon replied, That the Commandant was not of Opinion, that he needed either to surrender, or retire; and that, if the Enemy thought proper to advance, the Garrison would defend themselves valiantly. The Adjutant General insinuated besides, that the Felt Marshal Count Thoring had charged him to say to the Commandant, That if our Men thought fit to set Fire to any one House, he should not treat

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treat them like Soldiers, but Incendiaries. To which the Lieutenant replied again, That ſuch Menaces were unbecoming, and that they ought to inform themſelves better of what related to the Rules of War. The Lieutenant being returned into the Town, they began to cannonade vigorouſly, and the Enemy ſuffered conſiderably by our Fire Arms. Not being able to compaſs their Views, they paſſed the Danube with what Boats they had, to get Poſſeſſion of the Bridge, and thereby to block up the Town. But Lieutenant Felt Marſhal Baron Berenclau arrived the ſame Afternoon with the Succours; and although the Enemy had prepared to make a good Reſiſtance, they were nevertheleſs forced to take to Flight. They were purſued ſo briskly, that above 300 of them were made Priſoners, the moſt of which have taken Part with us. The Enemy's Forces conſiſted in one Battalion of the Life Guard, three Battalions of Hollenſtein, two Battalions of Grenadiers Palatin, and three other Battalions of Palatine Troops, together with the Bavarian Cavalry. The Generals who were at this Attack, are, the Count de Thoring, Coſta, Remond, Morawizki, Preyſing, Gabrieli, Hollenſtein and Saſtro. The Count de Beaujeu, Adjutant General of Bavaria, his Brother the Chevalier who ſerved in Quality of Voluntier, the Baron de Winkel, Captain de Minuzzi, Count Uberakew Captain in Preyſing's Regiment, and M. Scidel Lieutenant in the ſame Regiment, &c. are among the Number of thoſe taken Priſoners: We have ſcarcely any Body killed in this Attack, and very few wounded; among the laſt is Lieutenant Felt Marſhal Berenclau, who was wounded in the Soal of his Foot by a Musket Ball; which being taken out, he got again on Horſeback. The Enemy, contrary to the Rule of War, fired with chewed Balls. More Priſoners have been brought us in to Day. The Officers and Soldiers behaved with equal Bravery in this Action; General Berenclau particularly ſhewed great Intrepidity, having made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions with all the Activity and Prudence poſſible. The Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant, Baron de Tribbe, did not likewiſe only make the beſt Diſpoſitions, but beſides repulſed the Enemy, during the Attack, on every ſide, and found them full Work. The Captain Brington of Hildbourghauſen's Regiment, as well as the two Lieutenants Natterman and Pollit, diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much, having three times repulſed the Enemy.

From Kilheim, April 11. We have juſt received Advice, that the Enemy has been beat again at Ingolſtadt, but we have not yet any Account of the Particulars.

Dreſden, April 11. We hear from Olmutz, that his Pruſſian Majeſty intended to march on the 10th Inſtant, with the greateſt Part of his Army, into Bohemia, and had ordered the Saxons to begin this new Expedition the 8th, deſigning to leave Prince Dieterick of Anhalt Deſſau with a ſmall Party only in Moravia; and Prince Leopold of Deſſau, who was on his March towards Jagendorff, has received counter Orders to return to Bohemia. The Earl of Hyndford, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, is arrived here from Berlin, and will ſet out in two Days for Breſlau.

Vienna, April 3, *N. S.* The following is an Extract of a Reſcript from the Queen of Hungary to her Ambaſſadors at Ratisbon, dated the 26th of laſt Month, in Juſtification of the Conduct of the Marſhal Count Khevenhuller, with regard to the Dutchy of Neubourg.

MARY Thereſe, by the Grace of God, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archdutcheſs, &c.

It is well known to the Empire that the Elector Palatine is united to the Houſe of Bavaria by the ſtricteſt Alliance.

If this Alliance of Union had been confin'd to ſuch Bounds as the Friendſhip towards us demanded, we ſhould not have fail'd, in Conformity to our conſtant Deſign of preſerving Peace, as we have nothing in View but our own Security and the publick Good, to have all poſſible Attention for the Dominions of his Electoral Highneſs. But unfortunately this Union has had quite the contrary Effect.

It is known how much the Electoral Palatine Houſe is obliged to our's. According to the Example of our Predeceſſors, we have done all in our Power to keep up the former Friendſhip with an Elector ſo nearly related to us. But neither the Remembrance of paſt Times, nor our preſent Endeavours, nor the Ties of Blood, have prevented the Prevalence of bad Councils in that as well as other Courts. Its whole Force has been employed to our Prejudice, and it has acted on divers Occaſions in a very odious and hoſtile Manner againſt us.

It has not been poſſible to prevail on that Court to acknowledge what is fallen to us by the Law of God and of Nature. In Spight of our acknowledged Right of Succeſſion, it has decided in Favour of the groundleſs Pretenſions of the Court of Bavaria.

No body that is at all vers'd in the preſent State of Affairs, can be ignorant for what End the Army of Marſhal Maillebois was brought into the Empire, how it ſerves, on one hand, to bridle the States which border upon it, and, on the other, to cut off from us all Means of Succour and Defence.

Conſequently it is to be conſidered in a no leſs hoſtile Light than the French Army in other Parts, which in the midſt of Peace, and after a ſolemn Treaty, entred forcibly into our hereditary Dominions, and has committed there the moſt cruel Exceſſes, and ſuch as have been never before heard of amongſt Chriſtians. Notwithſtanding which, the ſaid Army under Marſhal Maillebois has been reinforced by Cologneſe and Palatine Troops, whereby they have done us no leſs Injury than our declared Enemies.

That ſuch a Proceeding is inconſiſtent with a Neutrality, is taught not only by the Writers upon the Law of Nature and of Nations, but demonſtrated by Nature itſelf. However, the Palatine Court has gone ſtill farther, and after the Almighty had ſo far bleſſed our Arms, that they had not only deliver'd both the Upper and Lower Auſtria from the Enemy's Troops, but had beſides conquer'd the greateſt Part of Bavaria, that Court ſent immediately a Body of Troops to the Succour of the Elector, without ſo much as making the leaſt Secret of their being ſent to join Marſhal Thoring.

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They had before that Time already boaſted, that with the new French, Cologneſe, and Palatine Troops on the one Side, which were all upon their March, and, on the other, with the Forces of Pruſſia and Saxony, they ſhould infallibly take the Seat of our Reſidence, and that, conformably to M. Belliſle's Plan, they ſhould put an End to our Arch-Ducal Houſe. Tho' ſuch Bravadoes are not very ſuitable to the Condition of one who calls himſelf an Emperor, under Oppreſſion, yet one may judge from them of thoſe Sentiments and Views, in which the Palatine Troops were ſent into Bavaria, and the End for which the new Auxiliary French Troops are deſign'd.

We ſhould therefore have been wanting to what we owe to ourſelves, to our faithful Subjects, to the Publick Good, and Publick Liberty, if we had not ordered our Feldt Marſhal Count Khevenhuller to prevent in Time ſuch pernicious Deſigns. And ſo having commanded him on one Hand not to do the leaſt Prejudice to thoſe States of the Empire, which ſhall obſerve an exact Neutrality, but to aſſiſt them on the contrary as much as poſſible againſt all Moleſtation on the Part of our Enemies; on the other Hand we have directed him to act according to Reaſon of War, againſt thoſe, who ſhall not obſerve the Laws of a true Neutrality, in order to deprive them of all Means of prejudicing us.

In Conſequence thereof, the States of Neubourg having given all Manner of Preference to our Enemies, the ſaid Count could not avoid treating them differently from the States of Saltzbourg, Paſſau, Bergtoldgade, and many others, and even of Freyſingen and Ratisbon.

Whitehall, April 10.

Whereas on Sunday the 4th Inſtant, about Two of the Clock in the Morning, five Men mounted on Horſeback, loaded with Goods, ſuſpected to be Tea, paſſing through the Road near Clerkenwell Green, one of their Horſes run againſt the Conſtable, who holding up his Staff to defend himſelf, the Perſon on the ſaid Horſe diſcharged divers Piſtols or Blunderbuſſes at the ſaid Conſtable and his Watchman Iſaac Crawley, and wounded the ſaid Crawley in his Arm, which has ſince been cut off: And whereas another of the ſaid Perſons returning back, fired four Piſtols or Blunderbuſſes at the ſaid Conſtable and his Watchman; and ſoon after divers Perſons came to the Watch-houſe at Clerkenwell Green, and diſcharged ſeveral Piſtols or Blunderbuſſes through the Door of the ſaid Watch-houſe, and wounded Richard Croxall, another Watchman there on his Duty, who is ſince dead. For the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons concerned, his Majeſty is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any two of the Offenders who ſhall firſt diſcover their Accomplices (the Perſon who firſt fired at and wounded Iſaac Crawley excepted) ſo as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. CARTERET.

And as a further Encouragement for ſuch Diſcovery, the Perſon or Perſons ſo diſcovering ſhall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds for each Offender who ſhall be apprehended and convicted; to be paid by the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms on the Conviction of ſuch Offender or Offenders.

N. B. *The Perſon who firſt diſcharged the Piſtols or Blunderbuſſes at the Conſtable, and his Watchman, was a Luſty Man, about Forty Years of Age, of a Swarthy Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox, and had on a Wig of a Darkiſh Colour, a Light Coloured Duffel Coat, and a Great Coat over it, and the Horſe or Mare he rode on was of a large Size, of a dark Bay Colour, with Cropt Ears, the Saddle he rode on, which was dropt from the Horſe, is a brown Leather Saddle, with four Staples, and two Leather Straps, ſuch as are frequently uſed by the Smugglers, with a Woollen Saddle Cloth, Chequ'd with Blue and White, with one Girt and a Surcingle, and another of the ſaid Perſons, who returned back and fired upon the Conſtable and his Watchman, rode on a large black Horſe, was a luſty Man in a light Colour'd Great Coat, and another of the Horſes was a ſpotted Horſe with a Bald Face.*

Advertiſements.

Friday the 9th Day of April, in the 15th Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, 1742, between William Clayton, Plaintiff, John Brown, Defendant.

UPON the humble Petition of the Plaintiff this Day preferred unto the Right Honourable the Maſter of the Rolls, for the Reaſons therein, and in the Affidavit therein mentioned, contained, it is ordered, That the Defendant John Brown do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill, on or before the 19th Day of May next.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Thomas Napleton, late of Weybridge, in the County of Surry, Gent. deceaſed, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts before Samuel Burroughs, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Chancery Lane, otherwiſe they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Maſon, late of the City of Briſtol, Clothier, intend to meet on the 8th of May next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at Foſter's Coffee-houſe, in Corn-ſtreet, Briſtol, to make a further Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Low, late of Goodman's Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Weaver and Chapman, intend to meet on the 5th of May next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners and Aſſignees in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Gordon, of Thames Street, London, Soapmaker, intend to meet on the 20th of April next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Richard Alliſon, of the Pariſh of St. Mary Le Bon, in the County of Middleſex, Bricklayer, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Richard Alliſon hath in all things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 4th of May next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Theophilus Perkins, of Threadneedle Street, London, Vintner, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Theophilus Perkins hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 4th of May next.

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